

# Christian Education

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## IDEAS

ROBERT L. KELLY

How many ideas can be culled from the addresses of a week? Without attempting to answer this question, it may be asserted that ideas are rare and precious - certainly in the estimation of college and university administrators and executives.

A college president, active in the Association of American Colleges, remarked a year or two ago that if he got one new idea worth \$50.00 while in attendance at an Annual Meeting of the Association, he felt repaid for his time, expense and effort. Another college president once said that a man with his job must have a constant flow of ideas, and that he must believe in some of them! The first man believes in an idea that is "worth \$50.00."

Here is a list of selected ideas new and old that were offered for evaluation at the last meetings of the Council and Association.

### *Ideas on Reality*

President Henry S. Pritchett believes that the two fundamental elements in the educational process are the opportunity for intellectual adventure and the relationship between the teacher and the student. If these two facts are lost sight of, the multiplication of educational machinery is an immoral expenditure of money. By this test, how many millions are we squandering?

President Elmer B. Byran believes that every college and university teacher should be *cordial* toward all forms of truth. This does not mean that every teacher should attempt to *teach* all forms of truth. It does mean that every teacher of religion should be cordial toward science and that every teacher of science should be cordial to religion.

Bishop Nicholson believes that theology, if it is to maintain the honored place among the other sciences which it

has hitherto occupied, must be a progressive science whose determinations are reached by scientific method. It must be a true philosophy of religion. The Hebrew and Christian Scriptures must be interpreted in term of present-day living that they may enter into the lives of men to deepen, ransom and enfranchise.

President Richmond believes it is perfectly ridiculous to be putting stress on improved methods instead of putting stress upon improved teachers. Raising salaries will not do it. We pay three times as much for a cook now as we did ten years ago and the cooking is three times as bad. If we are going to put our services on a commercial basis, if we are going to be paid what we are worth the profession will never be able to function. There ought to be a large margin of disinterested and unpaid service in the teacher. There must be more of the spirit of the missionary.

President H. M. Gage believes that religion, not added to the curriculum but with its spirit in the center and exerting a controlling influence to the whole of the periphery is the world's most pressing need today. Today when two great spirit forces - Napoleon and Jesus - contend for men's allegiance, American higher education will back the claims of Jesus Christ. \* \* \* \* \* Obviously there is a Christian program to be realized in ethics, economics, political science, sociology, physiology and hygiene, literature and art, to speak only of those fields from which arise the world's most urgent needs.

Dr. Charles O. Wright believes that every member of the staff of religious workers in a university should be on a parity with the faculty of the university and should be able to take his place with the faculty so far as his educational equipment is concerned; at least he reports this condition as a fact at the University of Pennsylvania.

President Burton believes that what we have done is to snuff out the inner light, to break and to crumble and to destroy the inner reality and granite which has made the America of other generations. Without necessarily denying any of the reality of the scientific point of view, or the deterministic point of view, we must recognize also that there must be a certain kind of inner reality just as there must be a certain kind of outer reality. We must have religion in the inner organization and in the outer organization.

President Mendenhall believes that the Christ-life may be lived on the campus! He reports that four students banded together secretly to study afresh Christ's plan of life and try to live it day by day. Their names were not known but one



day another student in a conversation named the four as being the most nearly ideal students on the campus.

#### *Ideas on Finances*

President Scott asserts that Northwestern University makes no bid for donations or gifts. The University presents *needs* to the public and emphasizes the fact that a contribution to an educational institution is an investment in public good on which the returns are higher and more secure than any other form of investment. This idea reminds one of the statement of William Rainey Harper that he never asked for money for the University of Chicago, and yet we know he built on a secure foundation the most elaborate university, within so short a time, ever constructed in the world's history.

The Harmon Foundation believes that student character is a bankable security for loans for college expenses and is putting money into a five-year experiment to demonstrate the truth or fallacy of their present belief.

Authors of the Uniform Trust for Public Uses believe that the accumulation of vast sums of money in Community Trusts for the restricted use of local and secular charities constitutes a menace which may be corrected by the application of a procedure which they outline. If they are right, college and university authorities may mobilize bankers and lawyers in behalf of their enterprises on a definitely business basis. By this plan, the business of the college becomes also the business of the banker and the lawyer.

The National Association of Life Underwriters believes that insurance agents may be made most valuable allies for educational agencies and they suggest a plan by which it may be done. Since insurance agents have written \$55,000,000,000 of life insurance and since \$11,700,000,000 were written last year, it might be well to let the Underwriters explain their plan.

#### *Ideas on Race Relations*

The programs both of the Council and the Association provided for varied presentation of facts, regarding the 10,000 foreign and hundreds of colored students in our colleges and universities. The promise was made of an early announcement of a plan greatly to extend opportunities to students for foreign travel and study. What would seem to be a wild idea has been announced by Mr. Marcus M. Marks, former President of Manhattan Borough, New York City, as a fact.

*Ideas on Hard Work*

Nothing was said in so many terms about hard work, but at one three-hour session of the Association, six Commissions gave reports followed in each case by questions and discussions on such solid subjects as Faculty and Student Scholarship, the College Curriculum, Psychological Tests and Methods of Rating, Academic Freedom and Tenure of Office, College Architecture and Sabbatic Leave, and a good time was had by all. These Commissions are called in the catalogue "Standing" Commissions. It is a misnomer.

*Ideas on Short Speeches*

There were many such ideas but most of them suffered serious blight. The blue ribbon was taken by Mr. Ralph Voorhees of Rutgers College, who presented the Rutgers plan of Intercollegiate Debating. He asked for five minutes, finished his speech in five minutes, and his idea was passed on with endorsement by unanimous vote to the Phi Beta Kappa. Here is one college man who practices the injunction of Governor Calvin Coolidge to the Legislature of Massachusetts. "Above all else, be brief."

If the minimum value of each of these ideas is \$50.00, this article is worth \$950. If one of these ideas was adopted by one college and judiciously applied, the article would be worth millions. If all of them or the best ones were taken up by all of our colleges or the best ones, American education would be transformed, and might be Christian. In this case these ideas would bring a higher price in the marts of trade than Plato's famous Ideas.

#### OPENING STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL FOR 1923

DR. STONEWALL ANDERSON

I shall not attempt a statement of the activities of the Council during the past year. The year's program has been carried forward by our able and versatile Executive Secretary and his associates, and by certain very efficient committees. These are all here, and will speak for themselves.

As an organic body, the Council is now closing its tenth year. Its purpose throughout this period has been, "To promote the interests of Christian education as conducted by the Boards represented, through the interchange of ideas, the establishing of fundamental educational principles held in

common by the churches of evangelical faith, and cooperation in the work upon the field, wherever practicable and necessary."

It would no doubt, be interesting and profitable to review the ten years of history which the Council has made, with the purpose in mind to find out just wherein it has succeeded, and wherein it has failed to succeed. I hasten to say, however, that I do not regard that the responsibility of making a study of this kind rests upon your President at this time. That the Council has made noteworthy contributions to the cause of Christian education is manifest to all of us. Not the least of its achievements has been the creation of a body of educational literature of abiding and surpassing value.

As I have said the purpose of the Council is to promote Christian education, "as conducted by the Boards represented." An examination will show, I think, that the activities of the constituent Boards have two major objectives. There are a number of subordinate but important ones, but two objectives stand out as of first importance. With a majority of the Boards the chief objective, I take it, is the establishment, development, and maintenance of educational institutions owned and controlled by, or closely affiliated with, the church. The major objective of two or three Boards seems to be the promotion of religious education,—in the home, church, school, college, and university,—in the nation. A majority of the Boards are striving to realize both the objectives mentioned. That is, in their activities they are endeavoring to maintain and to develop institutions of learning owned and controlled by the church, and to promote the religious education mainly of college students, but also of others. Of course, the institutions whose interests the Boards of this Council labor to advance are agencies of Christian education, and the religious education which they seek to promote, is also Christian. In order to its largest usefulness, I believe it to be a matter of considerable importance that the Council keep clearly in mind that its function is "to promote Christian education as conducted by the Boards represented."

As I understand it, cooperation is the central reason for the existence of the Council. It serves as an agency of cooperation between the constituent Boards, and between these Boards and other bodies and agencies. It gives me great pleasure to say, what we all know to be true, that the Council has functioned with gratifying success as an agency of

cooperation. I do not think, however, that the possibilities of cooperation have by any means been exhausted. I hope that none of us are of the opinion that this body has reached its full attainment in this regard, but like a good Methodist, it "is going on to perfection."

I am sure the Council will indulge me in a suggestion or two which are not new, but which I regard as more or less important.

The first suggestion is concerning cooperative publicity. I am now thinking of a dependable constituency for the church college, a constituency which may be relied upon to furnish ample moral and financial support for the colleges of the church. Wonderful things have been accomplished during the life of this Council towards increasing such support. However, am I correct in saying that we have not yet reached the point of safety in the case of many of them? Are there not among us, in the churches, and out of the churches, good men, strong men, influential men, who do not believe that conducting institutions of learning is an essential function of the church? Are there not also in the rank and file of the membership of all Protestant churches hundreds and thousands of men and women who are indifferent, who have no conviction as to the necessity or importance of the church college; who, if they have any conviction on the subject, believe that the full measure of the responsibility of the church is met in the maintenance of Schools of Religion and Bible Schools? To meet the situation here suggested, is it practicable for this Council to devise a plan of cooperative publicity by which at least the membership and friends of the church may be more fully educated into the conviction of the duty of the Protestant churches in this matter, as in other important phases of Christian education?

My second suggestion relates to a large use of cooperative conferences as a means of promoting our cause. The annual conferences which have been held during the past ten years in Chicago and in New York, and in other cities, have been of immense value. They should be continued, and perhaps held oftener. If you will look around you today, you will not see many faces from Nashville, or from Atlanta, or from Birmingham, or from Dallas, or from Memphis, or from any of the other centers of educational life of my church. The reason for their absence is not that our educational leaders are not interested in what we are doing and saying here today. New York is a long way from Atlanta or Dallas. It

takes a long time to go to New York from Shreveport, Louisiana, and to return. The educational leaders of the South and West do just about like we would do if we were in their places. What I wish to suggest is the practicability of holding regional conferences here and there throughout the country during the year. We have had Dr. Kelly, with us in educational groups in the South on several different occasions, and he has rendered most valuable service. If Dr. Kelly and Dr. Foster might find time to hold a number of state or regional conferences during the year, it seems to me that it would greatly promote cooperation and would serve in many ways to further the cause of Christian education. I would favor inviting to such conferences representatives of independent and tax-supported institutions, as well as representatives of the various agencies working in the field of Religious Education.

My final suggestion relates to Religious Education in denominational colleges. Several years ago the Committee on Religious Work in Denominational and Independent Schools made a rather extensive survey with special reference to the place of the Bible in the curriculum of the colleges of the church. The results of the survey were embodied in a valuable and interesting report which was published in the Fifth Annual Report of the Council. Since the publication of this report there have been partial investigations of different phases of the religious life and work of colleges, and the results of these investigations have been published. If, however, there has been anything like an extensive survey made in this field since 1915, it has escaped my notice. My suggestion is that during the coming year there be made a complete survey of, at least the colleges of the church, to ascertain the present status of Departments of Religious Education, Bible Chairs, and other religious agencies conducted in them. I am of the opinion that such survey will show progress within the last eight years. If the colleges have made decided progress in this line, it will, under present conditions, be doing them a valuable service to make this fact widely known.



THE SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE  
SECRETARY TO THE COUNCIL OF CHURCH  
BOARDS OF EDUCATION 1923

ROBERT L. KELLY

Two projects during the past year have consumed an unusual amount of time. One was the completion of the manuscript for the book "Theological Education in America" due to issue soon from the press of the George H. Doran Company. This will be a book of approximately 400 pages of printed matter and many illustrations. Miss Beam and the writer, assisted by the office staff, spent many weeks at this work. The other project was the visitation by the Executive Secretary, usually in company with Mr. W. A. Daniel, of most of the theological seminaries east of the Mississippi River devoted to the training of colored ministers. Conferences have been held also with many Southern leaders, white and black, on the problems of interracial relations, with special reference to training colored men for the ministry. The work of visitation is being continued by Mr. Daniel. Provision has been made by the Institute of Social and Religious Research for the inspection of all of the thirty-seven or thirty-eight institutions devoted to the training of Negro ministers, preliminary to a report on seminaries for colored men. This work was undertaken by us upon the advice of the Council's Executive Committee, for the Institute, and at the request of all the National agencies, North and South, white and black, interested in the training of colored ministers. To date, it has proved a most interesting task.

*"Theological Education in America"*

Much use has already been made of the report on the theological seminaries. There has been a long line of visitors to the Council office—graduate students working on theses present and prospective members of seminary faculties, presidents and deans of seminaries, editors of church papers and magazines, all of whom have been given free access to the manuscript. To other seminary officers and to editors, chapters of the book, specially prepared articles, and carefully

formulated answers to specific questions have been furnished. Special mention is made of the article in the *Journal of Religion* (University of Chicago Press), and the editorial series in the *Homiletic Review*.

Numerous seminaries have asked for an evaluation of their programs, with recommendations for improvement or reorganization, a line of work we have not been able to pursue to any great extent. It may be noted that during the year three seminaries have decided to change their locations and affiliate themselves with other institutions - Western Theological Seminary with Northwestern University, Scarritt Bible and Training School, Kansas City, with the George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, and Meadville Theological Seminary with the University of Chicago. A professor in one of our leading seminaries recently remarked that theological education is a live issue once more. If the churches had large numbers of ministers with both consecration and training in the educational implications of the work, many of the problems of Christian education would be solved.

#### *Baptist Academies in Maine*

Another project of the year, to which Miss Beam has devoted careful and prolonged consideration has been a study for the Board of Education of the Northern Baptist Convention of Secondary Education in the State of Maine, with special reference to the five academies in that State affiliated with this Board. The State Department of Education of Maine has written in cordial appreciation of this work.

#### *Psychological Tests*

Our tabulators also have prepared under the supervision of Miss Beam a report on Psychological Tests in American Colleges for the Standing Commission on Psychological Tests and Methods of Rating of the Association of American Colleges.

It is gratifying to have these renewed evidences that the Council office is equipped to turn out highly technical work to the satisfaction of educational experts, as well as work less technical for the guidance of administrators and executives. Occasionally our surveys are carried on for a single Board, now and then for a single institution, but always the effort is made to conduct the work so that it will be free from sectarianism or partisanship.

*Case Work*

While the surveys are logically and chronologically first, and consume much of the time of the staff, the work which bulks the largest in immediate serviceableness is the "case work," that is, the dealing with concrete situations. This is carried on largely by correspondence, though during the past year both Dr. Foster and the Executive Secretary have spent much time in the field. The Council has a far-reaching extension department. This work covers so wide a field and so extensive a range of specific situations that it does not readily yield to classification or even description. We have not even taken the time to keep track of the number of tongues that have been scrutinized or temperatures measured by our staff doctors.

*The Colleges*

In the college field, in addition to the type of work just referred to, there have been a number of significant steps. A report will be made by Dr. Pritchard and President Harker of the approach authorized by the Council to the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools on the counting of Board income in determining minimum endowment requirements for purposes of standardization.

Dr. Seaton has served as a member, and the Executive Secretary has attended some of the sessions of the Committee on Standards of the American Council on Education. This Committee has far-reaching influence, since it formulates standards for the consideration of all the regional standardizing agencies of the country. It speaks the first authoritative word on all phases of college, normal school and secondary school standardization, and its definitions and recommendations, practically without exception, have been approved by the regional agencies and put into operation.

During the year the Harmon Foundation has published its policy in the matter of student loans and has given the lists of colleges with which it is now cooperating. This Foundation hopes to demonstrate to the satisfaction of bankers and others handling funds, that student character is valid security for loans, when coupled with adequate insurance. Of the institutions it has selected to carry on its experimentation, fully three-fourths are affiliated with the Boards of the Council and practically all of them were recommended to the Foundation in advance by the Council office.



It is interesting to note that in addition to the seminaries previously reported, three colleges have taken definite steps toward the extension of interdenominational relations: The Intermountain Union College, Montana, Westminster College, Salt Lake City, and Carleton College, Minn. In two of these cases preliminary surveys with general recommendations had been made by the Council office. Special reports will be made of these mergers.

During the fall the office made a study of the curricula of Southern colleges for women as a basis for an address by the Executive Secretary before the Southern Association of Colleges for Women at Richmond, in December. This has been published in the November issue of the Association of American Colleges *Bulletin*.

Four copies of the Association *Bulletin* - about 300 pages - dealing with matters pertaining to the liberal college have been issued. Special mention is made of a reprint of the Report of the Commission on the College Curriculum, including addresses by your Executive Secretary and others, several hundred copies of which were ordered by the colleges, and of Miss Beam's article on "The College and the Theological Seminary," in the May number, which has attracted favorable attention. At the annual meeting of the Association of American Colleges this week, Dr. Clyde Furst, Secretary of the Carnegie Foundation, will report a summary of fourteen investigations of phases of the college curriculum made during the past fifteen years by various agencies including our own. These show the distribution of 2,724,175.5 college points, earned by 90,704 students in 250 different institutions and they corroborate and reemphasize the conclusions our Council-Association office has reached and published in *Christian Education* and the Association *Bulletin*.

The office has completed Volume VI of *Christian Education* (total pages 532) and issued three numbers of Volume VII (168 pages). Contributions bearing on college work are entitled "The Church Colleges Speak Out"; "The proceedings of the Conference of the National Association of Biblical Instructors;" "The Field and Future of the Christian College;" "Financial Campaigns for Higher Education" or "How to Get Money;" "The Harmon Foundation Student Loan Fund;" "Science and Religion;" editorials, etc. Other articles have dealt with Christian education in the universities and theological seminaries.

*Student Work*

Most phases of this work on the part of the Council will be reported by Dr. Foster. It is still true that the University Committee constitutes the Council's "Exhibit A" among its Standing Committees, in the spirit and method of interdenominational cooperation. While there are many reasons for this, a peculiar one is found in the fact that it is the only committee of the Council with administrative functions and some money available for administrative purposes. In his report Dr. Foster will speak not only of individual situations and needs but of the relations with Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., on interdenominational cooperation in universities, on the interchurch pastorate, and interdenominational Schools of Religion. Miss Markley will report on team visitation among the colleges and universities.

It has not been practicable as yet to develop very far interdenominational methods of recruiting, though the Executive Secretary has been for more than a year a member of a Committee composed of representatives of all of the important national agencies dealing with the question. This Committee has had many sessions and is planning to have a report ready for publication at an early date. This report will be submitted in advance to selected field workers. Such persons have been represented on the Committee insofar as that was possible. Most of the members live in or near New York City. In addition to the above, Dr. Foster has met once and the Executive Secretary once with the Council's Standing Committee on Life Work, which Committee makes a report at this meeting. We are all especially pleased at the returning health of its Chairman Dr. Crothers.

*Publicity*

At the last Annual Meeting the Executive Committee was asked to give full consideration to the development of a Department of Publicity in the Council. Some conferences were held and much correspondence was carried on during the year on the subject. It was found that several of the constituent Boards were ready to begin a nation-wide interdenominational plan of publicity in behalf of Christian education. Other Boards advised that they had extensive plans of their own and still others were in process of reorganization and were unable to decide on any policy. It appeared, therefore, that the time was not ripe for the type of coopera-

tive publicity under consideration a year ago. The final obstacle was the cost, for which there was no adequate budget.

There are important phases of cooperative publicity, however, which may be carried on if they appear wise to the Council. There is no better platform for legitimate propaganda in behalf of Christian education than the Christian pulpit. Mark Twain said that there are only two forces that can carry light to all the corners of the globe - only two - the sun in the heavens and the Associated Press down here. He forgot to reckon with the pulpit. Fifty thousand pulpits might be our greatest means of popular education - at least in the United States. I would not suggest any new "Designated Day" for the long-suffering ministers. They already have ground for protest against the multiplicity of overhead demands and suggestions of this kind. But there are several times during the year when consideration of the problems of education are already in the air. The church that does not take account of these "days" is not interpreting the paramount interests of the community:—One, the opening of the school year, one, National Education Week, and a third, the Day of Prayer.

The opening of the school year offers the minister a remarkable opportunity to interpret the significance of the Christian element in our educational work. It offers a remarkable opportunity for community building around America's most nearly universal passion. There are public schools in every community; there are strong private or denominational school interests in many. Suggestions might be made from the Council's office both as to subject-matter and methods of capitalizing this interest in our children - small and large. There are many indications that the public and other school officials would welcome any sane method of coordinating the influences of the school, the church, and the home around this commanding interest.

The United States Bureau of Education and the National Education Association have made Education Week an established fact. This celebration has not been adequately participated in by the religious forces of many American communities. It would appear that the Council is the logical agency, in cooperation with our Catholic and Jewish brethren, to give this week religious as well as educational significance.

It is certain also that only in a few schools and colleges, churches and denominations, has the Day or Week of Prayer

been given the emphasis in our community life which is desirable or possible. It may be that the time has come for greater activity on the part of the Council along all these lines.

In this connection I may report that the office has secured recent data regarding the various Days and Weeks the several Boards and other agencies are assisting to promote, which will be published later in *Christian Education*. It might be possible for the Council to serve as a stimulator and coordinator in this field.

#### CHRISTIAN EDUCATION

In this connection, it must not be forgotten that the Council is carrying on quite a line of publicity already. The Council office issues two publications, *Christian Education* and the Association of American Colleges *Bulletin*. Volume VI of *Christian Education*, July, 1922—July, 1923, contains 532 pages and every page bears on some part of our common task. There is no other magazine or book which attempts to occupy this field. During the past year the original plan of devoting this monthly to source material has been enlarged by the inclusion of much discussion of vital problems by men and women of eminence in their fields. The mailing list has been enlarged considerably. There have been a good many expressions of appreciation. There is no doubt but the number of people whose major life-interest is Christian education is increasing. We have no mean constituency. It might be well for the Council to consider anew the field and function of *Christian Education*.

#### Finances

The Council has come through the year again with a balance - a very small balance - in our favor. This would not have been possible except for the reduction of our staff in New York and for the prompt payments on the part of the constituent Boards, the Association of American Colleges, the Institute of Social & Religious Research, and except for the fact that the Institute, and the railroads themselves assisted materially in meeting our unusually large traveling expenses. During the year the Institute of Social and Religious Research paid directly toward the Executive Secretary's salary, \$1400, and toward his traveling expenses \$732.28. They also paid on salaries of other members of the staff a total of \$1,033.32. This makes a contribution to the

expenses of the Council of \$3,365.60, which did not pass through the hands of our Treasurer and which should be added to the income of the year, as reported by the Treasurer.

In some cases honorariums met the traveling expenses of the Executive Secretary. It is the judgment of the Secretaries of the Council that a budget far in excess of the present budget could be used wisely. There is much work we leave untouched because of financial limitations. Many thousands of dollars are needed for publicity and in the university field, to speak concretely of but two phases of our growing work.

The Boards themselves have always impressed the writer as big *service agencies* rather than agencies for perpetuating their own work. Their highest ambition is to give rather than to get. The Council attempts to be an imitator of the Boards at least to this extent. It is the work of the Boards, which in turn is the work of the schools, colleges and universities primarily, which it attempts to stimulate.

There is a veritable wave of public interest now in the methods of financing educational institutions. The technique of the financial campaign is being worked out. We had pleasure in publishing some data on this subject during the year. Recently, there have not only been many commendable donations to constructive agencies of our national life, but there have been some very questionable donations. The making of wise public benefactions is beginning to assume some of the qualities of a science, that is, in some quarters. That the public is interested in giving, and in giving cooperatively, needs no argument or illustration. What has been done in Cleveland and Indianapolis, and in forty or fifty other cities, through forms of the Community Trust is generally known. Many millions of dollars are being handed over to these Trusts. They have many advantages and they have some serious shortcomings. Many competent critics deplore the fact that the Cleveland Foundation and others like it are receiving and administering funds only for local and "secular" causes. Hastings H. Hart of the Russell Sage Foundation has recently published in a pamphlet, "*How to Give Wisely \$25,000 to \$1,000,000.*" numerous adverse criticisms which appear to be valid, of the Community Trust Plan, and has followed them by favorable estimates of the Uniform Trust for Public Uses. Mr. Daniel H. Remsen, the originator of this latter plan, has accepted an invitation to speak upon it at a session of this



meeting. The members of the Council are asked to hear him without prejudice. He is not an iconoclast. He does not propose to divert money from college Boards of Trustees or from Church Boards of Education, but he suggests that there is a third type of agency which is becoming more and more appealing to an increasing constituency of men and women (benevolently inclined and his plan is intended to safeguard very vital types of work which may be automatically eliminated from the Community Trust.

Our colleges and universities prize very highly the co-operation and assistance of banks, trust companies and of members of the legal profession who, in the course of their daily business offer counsel in the making of wills and who draw up other instruments of this type. Mr. Remsen's plan suggests methods by which banks and lawyers who are so inclined may render increased service to benevolent enterprises, as they conduct their own legitimate lines of work.

During the year it became possible for the Council office to furnish documentary evidence that Oriental University, Washington, D. C., was carrying on a fraudulent business and this evidence was placed in the hands of legal authorities in Washington. A fraud order has recently been issued by the Postmaster General against this "University" and its President H. P. Holler, on the ground that "this is a scheme for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises."

The Executive Secretary has served as a member of the Committee on Arrangements of the Bok Peace Award and the accepted plan carrying a prize of \$50,000 is being announced today. The office of the Council-Association is rendering such assistance as seems advisable in securing the referendum on the plan accepted by the judges.

#### *Christian Education in the South*

Most of the field work which the Executive Secretary has done during the past year has been done in the Southern States. Altogether, some months have been spent in those States east of the Mississippi River. I now have a much better appreciation of educational conditions there among both races than ever before. I am amazed at the interest and progress of the people. It is one of the most promising fields for Christian education in the country. The Boards are very active, the people are sympathetic and responsive.

The conference held in July at Lake Junaluska under the auspices of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which Dr. Foster and I attended, brought together many leaders and was the first of its kind in the country. The delegates present squarely faced the total task of Christian education from the kindergarten to the university. The recent organization of the Southern Branch of the National Association of Biblical Instructors is significant and prophetic.

In addition to many visits to educational institutions the Executive Secretary met, conferred with, and spoke to such groups as the Virginia State Association of College and University Presidents at Richmond, the Educational Association of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and of the Baptist Church, South at Memphis, the Southern Association of Colleges for Women, Richmond, the Educational Conference of the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Lake Junaluska.

The general interest of the public in the cause which we attempt to promote continues to increase. During the year numerous members of our group have had the privilege of association from time to time with Dr. E. C. Sage and his son, Dr. T. Bartlett Sage of the General Education Board, who are now devoting all their time to a study of religious conditions in the colleges and universities. Progress is being made in the special study proposed by the Council, subsidized by the Institute of Social and Religious Research, of the moral and religious influences in American colleges by the Commission of which President E. D. Burton is Chairman and Professor Charles E. Rugh of the University of California is Director. Among the members, more or less directly related to phases of the work of the Council, are Drs. James C. Baker, Richard H. Edwards, Charles W. Gilkey, Mary E. Woolley, and your Executive Secretary. I would suggest that all of our Secretaries keep in touch with the development of this study. Its scope is so broad that there may be danger of unequal emphasis on special phases. The plan which we once had to coordinate with it the university studies of Dr. Foster and the Council's University Committee did not materialize.

Many other suggestions for the New Year which would under ordinary circumstances be found in an annual report have been made to our various standing committees and will be found in the reports of these committees.

These are but typical indications of the seriousness with which the question of Christian education is now being considered. One may find other indications in almost any newspaper or magazine. It may be *Scribner's* or *Harper's* or the *Century*. It may be a report of a lecture by Rear-Admiral Cary T. Grayson on "Heredity," who has recently expressed the conviction that thorough-bred colts, as a rule, receive better training than most children. It adds something to the zest of life to hear the owner of "My Own" declare that a child brought up without religion is untrained and to urge that our youth should be trained to play heartily and play fair; to work industriously and enjoy work; to be unselfish and to make and keep an orderly life. (Address, Danville, Va., December 5, 1923, as reported by the Asso. Press.) Or it may be the President of the United States declaring:

"Mere intelligence, however, is not enough. Enlightenment must be accompanied by that moral power which is the product of the home and of religion. Real education and true welfare for the people rest inevitably on this foundation, which the Government can approve and command, but which the people themselves must create." CALVIN COOLIDGE.

With sincere appreciation of the privilege of working with you, fellow-members of the Council, toward the consummation of some of these ideals and hopes, I respectfully submit my seventh annual report.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNIVERSITY SECRETARY FOR THE YEAR 1923

O. D. FOSTER

This has been my best year with the Council in some important respects. Significant lines of effort have opened before us. Our general work is becoming better established and assests of good-will, are accruing. On account of geographical difficulties I have been deprived of easy access to the Executive Secretary and to the Chairman of the University Committee, but the confidence these men have put in me has given me the consciousness of great freedom with its consequent responsibility. Fortunately for me, during the last half of the year I have had the privilege of frequently consulting Dr. Lampe, whose office is near my own.

I have traveled more the last year than formerly. Transportation courtesies are being extended in a manner very



gratifying, and from all appearances, we may hope for even more.

Throughout the year attempts have been made to keep the Committee thoroughly informed as to my movements through memoranda. At times these have been delayed for want of secretarial help necessary to get out the volume of copy, but eventually report has been made on every phase of the work.

### *The Chicago Office*

During the summer many courtesies were received from the Congregational Foundation and the Presbyterian Board of Education. The writer has availed himself of these courtesies until recently and is glad to acknowledge his debt of gratitude for such generous consideration.

This fall a central office has been opened for the Council in Chicago, in conjunction with representatives of other agencies. While more independence would make for greater efficiency, we may be thankful that such an amicable arrangement could be effected at a reasonable outlay. It is hoped that you may think of it as a spot in the Central States where you may feel at home.

### *Visits to Universities*

During the year many universities have been visited for the first time. Most of these were visited when on the mission of holding seminary conferences through the Southwest, West and Northwest. They included the Universities of Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Southern Branch, and Farm School of California, University of Southern California, Leland S. Stanford, Oregon Agricultural College, and the Universities of Nevada, Washington, Montana and Minnesota. At other times visits have been made to the Universities of Colorado, Minnesota, Iowa, Ohio, Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Maine, Vermont, Massachusetts Agricultural College, New Hampshire University, Michigan Agricultural College, Iowa State Teachers College, Colorado State Teachers College, and Columbia University.

Visits have been made on various missions, but one thread of interest was followed in all cases, i. e. securing data toward a survey.

### *Conferences*

A number of conferences have been attended among them, the Southern Methodist Educational Conference, at Lake Junaluska, National Y. M. C. A., Student Secretarial Conference at Estes Park, Colo., Recruiting Conference at Columbus, Ohio, Religious Workers' Conferences in Chicago and Berkeley.

Several special conferences have been held to consider particular local problems, e. g. at Iowa State Teachers College, University of Iowa, University of Montana, University of Illinois, Michigan Agricultural College, University of Washington, University of Minnesota.

### *Religious Workers' Conferences*

At the session of the Religious Workers' Conference held in January 1923, at Chicago, it was voted to break up the National Conference and hold regional conferences instead, following somewhat the territorial lines laid down by the Y. M. C. A. There will be conferences held this college year in the Central, North-Eastern, Southern Pacific and the Northern Pacific Regions. Next year there is to be a National Conference again, and this is to be followed two successive years by regional conferences before another National one is held.

### *Association Student Conferences*

For the various Y. M. C. A. Student Conferences last year the "Deans" have turned in interesting reports which have been on the whole very sympathetic to the Association and appreciative of the cooperative spirit manifested. Deans have been appointed for the coming year as follows:

- Asilomar, Rev. Alexander K. Barton, Berkeley, California.
- Blue Ridge, Rev. Henry H. Sweets, 410 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- Estes Park, Rev. George R. Baker, 276 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- Hollister, Rev. Joseph I. Todd, Blomington, Ind.
- Lake Geneva, Rev. Warren F. Sheldon, 150 Fifth Ave., New York City.
- Seabec, Rev. C. E. Hesselgrave, 3945 15th Ave., N. W. Seattle, Wash.
- Silver Bay, Rev. Paul Micou, 281 Fourth Ave., New York City.

At the Y. W. C. A. Student Conferences the women representatives of the Council have received a cordial welcome. They express their appreciation of the generous consideration accorded them by the Conference executives.

We are still studying the relationships we may hope to have with these significant groups of our young people. The Conferences have rendered service in pioneering along valuable lines and it is believed that even greater results may come from them for the churches from which they draw their students. It is unfortunate that there must appear to be an Association interest and a church interest, each more or less supplementing the other and at times even apparently competitive. Further study and adjustment will be necessary before identity of interest can honestly be claimed for these co-operative efforts. May we not take seriously to heart our obligation in providing high grade faithful representatives? Poor representation is worse than no representation; it is misrepresentation.

#### *Team Visits*

Experiments in team visitation have been carried on more particularly by the women representatives of the Council in a number of colleges and universities. These have been so successful that calls are coming in from various quarters to extend the plan of cooperative effort to include men representatives of the various interested communions also. To these invitations the Council is responding insofar as it can. Owing to illness in the home of Miss Agnes Hall, Miss Tyler of the Presbyterian Board, has been directing the work, and owing to my extensive wanderings, Dr. Lampe has been asked to take the leadership for the men. Through these two persons arrangements are being made for joint teams to visit a number of student centers soon after the first of the year.

#### *The Survey of the Universities*

This phase of our work has not gone on as systematically as at the beginning of the year we thought it might. Surveys more or less complete have been made of the following institutions: University of Oklahoma, State College of New Mexico, University of Arizona, University of California, (Southern Branch and Farm School), Leland Stanford University, University of Nevada, University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, University of Washington

University of Montana, University of Minnesota, University of Michigan, Michigan Agricultural College, Iowa State Teachers College, University of Iowa and the University of North Dakota. A somewhat thorough study was planned of all of the American universities but for various reasons this has not been pushed. An adequate amount of the data needed immediately by the Boards from these schools has already been accumulated. Quite a complete set of blanks was printed and has been used. Shortage on secretarial help has made the follow-up work impossible. Many sets need to be supplemented particularly in the section dealing with the local churches. It is hoped, however, that in time all these sets may be made complete.

The survey was held up in part in the thought that a large committee might participate. Since this plan has not materialized, the survey begun by ourselves has not been carried forward as successfully as it would otherwise have been. It is expected, however, that new institutions visited will be studied as have been those named above. It is still hoped that out of this study may come some sort of handbook on American Universities, or at least such a compilation of data as will be of real service to the various Boards interested in the university field.

#### *Denominational Cooperation at the Universities*

We have reason to be encouraged in our effort to work for denominational cooperation in the various university centers. Some difficult problems face us but they are yielding here and there to the efforts being made for their solution. Our greatest difficulty perhaps lies in the unhappy divisions made by "Fundamentalists" and "Modernists." These differences have drawn lines directly through all communions and have spiritually united into two great groups adherents of widely differing faiths. It is exceedingly difficult to get the "irreconcilables" of either camp to face in a fair-minded way the claims of the other camp; but until this can be done cooperation is most difficult. Cooperation between the churches and the Associations has not been advanced during the last year as noticeably as cooperation between church groups. The student pastorate and the Association approaches have some real differences yet to be ironed out. As the churches respond more and more cooperatively to the call of their own students the need for the Association becomes less and less apparent. The organiza-

tion of denominational clubs is not taken too kindly by the Associations, and yet this phenomenon of student initiative is to be reckoned within its gradual development. The problem of interdenominational student relationship in these educational centers must soon receive our most serious attention. Outside secretarial interference in church programs and policies does not make for harmony and progress. We shall gain nothing after the facts are before us in dodging or camouflaging the issue. Until we can lessen denominational and Association selfishness and professionalism to a much greater extent than we have yet done, we shall continue running about in this circle of inefficiency, duplication and waste with the inevitable accompanying irritations and misunderstandings?

Commendable progress has been made in cooperation with great religious bodies and foundations interested in our field of effort. Alliances that retard action or deaden spirit are to be avoided, but cooperation which will enhance the interests of all, clear the decks for freedom of action, and enrich the experiences of all, is to be sought.

#### *Campus Organization*

During the year the writer has been called into conference in a number of places to assist in the creation of new, or in readjusting old campus organizations. This type of service is valuable when properly rendered, and it is believed that it is becoming one of our most effective lines of effort. Unfortunately not any too many centers are well organized. In very few places is there any all-university unifying agency to mobilize and direct the religious forces for concerted action. The Associations have been doing valuable work in this field but the time is here when a more comprehensive unifying agency must coordinate the entire religious approach if we are to get the best results in these great student centers

#### *The Interdenominational Pastorate*

Several of the constituent Boards of the Council are jointly supporting interdenominational pastorates at the following institutions: the University of Vermont, the University of Maine, the University of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Ohio University, Michigan Agricultural College, Colorado School of Mines, University of Montana, University of Oregon, California Farm School and New Mexi-

co State College. Two of these have begun during the year, i. e. at the University of Oregon and Montana. Three other universities have called for the inauguration of this plan of cooperative effort. A number more are ready for such work but response to their calls has been rendered practically impossible owing to our lack of funds. All of these points have been visited during the calendar year except Ohio University. Recently a visit was made to Montana after the pastor had been on the ground but a few weeks. It was pleasing to find that commendable progress had been made not only in opening the work but in solving some difficult problems which had been awaiting solution for several years.

Taking these experiments in the aggregate the writer has found that they are making valuable and unique contributions. They are harmonizing influences and are giving the smaller institutions a trained leadership which they could not otherwise have. A glance at a few reports of these pastors reveals the fact that they are reaching large numbers of young people for the churches and are giving them training in church work.\*

The fact that a number of denominations trust a man of a different church connection to represent them officially in this fashion is a good omen. Everywhere these men are received in a gratifying manner by the churches, students and officers of the institutions. Splendid beginnings have been made. The relationships of pastors, Associations, student organizations, religious bodies of entirely different natures, etc., all present important considerations. Serious study must be put soon on just what should be the policy as regards relationships to existing organizations and the creation of new machinery better to meet the present challenge.

#### *"Schools" of Religious Instruction*

During the last year an accelerated interest has been witnessed in the field of Religious Education at state universities. Each succeeding year adds to the momentum of the movement. Earlier efforts have been strengthened and new ones inaugurated. Practically every university which has special religious workers is now hoping to establish some means of providing the students of the university with high grade religious instruction which will merit the academic recognition of the university. Reasons for encouragement along the line of this development are not wanting. A sur-

\*See December, 1923 "Christian Education"



vey of the field has been made the gist of which will be made available in "*Christian Education*."

These "schools," for they are usually not schools, in the technical sense—may be considered under some such grouping as follows:

1. Discussion groups, which meet but few times, and have a practical rather than an academic interest such as are usually promoted by the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.
2. Non-credit classes conducted by trained leadership but with certain academic value, usually given by university pastors.
3. Offerings of denominational Foundations, i. e. Wesley, Westminster, etc., some with and some without academic recognition on the part of the university.
4. Interdenominational schools, with and without university credit, usually taught by student pastors and university professors.
5. Denominational colleges. e. g. Wesley College (Methodist Episcopal) at North Dakota, with university recognition.
6. Interdenominational colleges, e. g. Missouri Bible College at Columbia, Mo., with university credit.
7. Department of the university, e. g. University of Oklahoma.

The various churches about the campus of a given university have been providing certain Bible classes for the students. But this is wholly inadequate to meet the needs of students who are facing for the first time the scientific interpretation of the world. More and more are educators and pastors realizing the imperative need of high grade constructive teaching in the broad field of Religion.

Several institutions are now in the midst of programs of development, e. g. Michigan, Iowa, Washington, Leland Stanford, etc. The methods vary a great deal. Standardization does not commend itself to those best acquainted with the field. The "schools" are even more different than the universities, and are just as independent of each other.

While these "schools" of religion are always glad to learn from any source, they do not seek any common supervisory relationship. A bureau for common service and general information would be appreciated and welcomed.

One of the greatest problems in connection with the establishment of these "schools" for credit besides the fact that many do not meet academic requirements, is the fact that the religious forces of the country have been unable to

agree among themselves just what they want. One group applies to the university for something peculiar to its own doctrines thus embarrassing the administration since it dare not grant, nor can it find pleasure in denying the request. Until the forces of Protestantism, Catholicism and Judasim can agree upon some program the universities will be compelled to continue their policies of apparent apathy. This apathy is more apparent than real. The question is, how to be fair to all concerned and offend none. The officers of the universities are much interested in the moral and spiritual welfare of their students and will welcome any broad-gauged program that will guarantee the conservation of the interest of all.

One of the greatest challenges before our Council is the promotion of means and methods of high grade constructive religious and moral instruction in our university centers. As we have addressed our energies in the past to the development of our colleges, so must we devote much time and attention to the interests of more than half of our students who are now in the independent and state universities. The policy of neglect dare not be followed longer if we will not forfeit our birthright. We are now in the formative period of what will prove to be one of the most significant developments in education in the modern world. The guidance of this development will logically fall upon those most closely related to the forces which have officially to do with the young people whose interest they have at heart. At this point our constituent Boards must not fail or they may surrender forever what is now within their grasp.



THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER  
FOR THE YEAR 1923.

January 5, 1924.

I hereby submit the report of the Treasurer for the year,  
January 1, 1923, to December 31, 1923.

Very sincerely yours,  
(Signed) EDGAR P. HILL Treasurer.

COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION  
Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
January 1—December 31, 1923

*Receipts*

Cash Balance in Bank January 1, 1923		\$15.27
Co-Operative Boards		
<i>Account Pledges, 1922</i>		
Disciples of Christ	\$ 500.00	
Seventh Day Baptist	100.00	\$ 600.00
<i>Account Pledges, 1923</i>		
Christian Church	300.00	
Church of the Brethren	100.00	
Congregational Education Society	1,500.00	
Disciples of Christ	500.00	
Evangelical Association	150.00	
Five Year Meeting of Friends	200.00	
Methodist Episcopal	3,000.00	
Methodist Episcopal, South	1,000.00	
Methodist Protestant	200.00	
Northern Baptist Convention	2,000.00	
Presbyterian, U. S.	500.00	
Presbyterian, U. S. A.	3,000.00	
Protestant Episcopal	1,375.00	
Reformed Church in American	300.00	
United Brethren in Christ	200.00	
United Lutheran	500.00	
United Presbyterian	500.00	
Seventh Day Baptist	100.00	15,425.00

*Account Pledges, 1924*

Congregational Education	125		
Society			
Methodist Episcopal	250	375	16,400.00
<hr/>			
Co-tenants (Association of American Colleges)			
Rent		1,000.00	
Salaries		2,585.64	
Office Expenses		282.76	3,868.40
Sales— <i>Christian Education</i>			789.86
Bank Interest			7.95
Furniture & Fixtures			124.19
Office Service			
Yankton College		25.00	
Association of American Colleges		325.05	
Simpson College Alumni Association		500.00	
(Study)			
Board of Education, Presbyterian U. S.		42.50	
(Graphs)			
Association Commission on Psychological Tests		200.00	
Miscellaneous		27.87	1,120.42
<hr/>			
Committee on Social & Religious Surveys			
Salaries		1,989.23	
Travel		208.21	2,197.44
<hr/>			
Robert L. Kelly			
Travel		12.00	
Travel Advance		200.00	212.00
<hr/>			
			\$ 24,735.53
<hr/>			
<i>Disbursements</i>			
<i>Christian Education</i>		\$2,424.46	
Furniture and Fixtures		400.25	
Office Expense		1,087.64	
Salaries		16,172.57	
Travel		1,604.58	
Rent		2,337.50	
Bank Collection		2.28	
American Council on Education		100.00	
Travel Advance—O. D. Foster		200.00	\$ 24,329.28
<hr/>			
Cash on hand—Bank Balance, December 31, 1923			406.25
<hr/>			
			\$ 24,735.53

TWELFTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF CHURCH  
BOARDS OF EDUCATION*January 7 and 8, 1924 at Yonkers N. Y.*

The twelfth annual meeting of the Council of Church Boards of Education began at Wallace Lodge, Yonkers, N. Y., on January 7 at 10:00 o'clock.

Dr. Stonewall Anderson, the President, for the year, was in the chair. Devotional exercises were led by Dr. J. E. Bradford. In the absence of Dr. O. D. Foster, Dr. Kelly acted as Recording Secretary. There was a large attendance. (Complete roster of persons present is filed in the office of the Council).

*VOTED* that the minutes of the last meeting be adopted.

A telegram to Dr. Kelly explaining the detention of Dr. Foster at his father's bedside was read. Dr. Baker was appointed to send a sympathetic message to Dr. Foster in behalf of the Council. Mr. Micou further expressed the common regret of the Council members at the absence of the University Secretary and said that the University Committee considered him "a man of rare balance of mind, discriminating and patient, but of daring vision and insight; a man of engaging personality which enables him to solve many problems involving co-operation; a man of faithfulness in the discharge of arduous duties under direction of a Committee representing many different churches with varying policies; and a man of deep religious faith and ability to lead in spiritual adventures."

The annual reports of the President, Dr. Stonewall Anderson, the Executive Secretary, Dr. Robert L. Kelly, and the University Secretary, Dr. O. D. Foster (the latter read by Secretary F. M. Sheldon for Dr. Foster) were read.\*

*VOTED* that these reports be referred to the Committee on Policy.

The report of the Treasurer, Dr. Edgar P. Hill, was read.\*\*

*VOTED* that this report be referred to the Auditing Committee.

*VOTED* that it be the policy of future meetings of the Council to have all secretarial, treasury and important committee reports presented in duplicate form so as to be in the hands of each of the members for study during and after presentation.

\*See p. 214

\*\*See p. 237

*VOTED* that the application of the Board of Christian Education of the Reformed Church in the United States for membership in the Council be accepted.

The President appointed three Standing Committees, as follows:

*Nominating:* Dr. H. O. Pritchard, Dr. W. F. Sheldon, Mr. Paul Micou.

*Auditing:* Dr. John L. Seaton, Dr. George R. Baker, Dr. Willard D. Brown.

*Policy:* Dr. F. M. Sheldon, Dr. H. H. Sweets, Dr. E. P. Hill, Dr. J. E. Bradford, Dr. R. L. Kelly.

*VOTED* that the meeting stand adjourned.

### *Second Session*

With Dr. Anderson presiding, the afternoon session opened at 2:00 o'clock with the presentation by the Honorable Carl E. Milliken, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Institute for the Advancement of Christian Knowledge, of the Institute's aim in publishing the American *Encyclopaedia of Christianity*.

Dr. Kelly advised that Miss Lura Beam would act as Recording Secretary in his stead.

Dr. Frank M. Sheldon then presented the report of the University Committee.

There followed an informal memorial tribute to the memory of Professor Henry B. Wright, of Yale University, just deceased, whose name was printed on the program and who was to have brought a message on "*Personal Evangelism*." The Reverend Paul Micou, Dr. W. F. Sheldon and President W. O. Mendenhall participated in this tribute and in the discussion of the topic.

Miss Adelaide T. Case presented the status of *Graduate* and Chaplain Knox of *Undergraduate Courses in Bible and Religious Education at Columbia University*. (Questions and Discussion).

The meeting adjourned.

### *Third Session*

The meeting opened for the evening session at 8:00 o'clock Dr. Anderson presiding. Topic—"Examples of Cooperation Drawn from the Year's Work."

The report on *Team Visitation* was presented by Miss Agnes Hall in lieu of Miss Mary Markley, who was not able to be present. (Questions).

*An Intermountain Union College*, a report on Methodist and Presbyterian cooperation in higher education in Montana, was presented by Dr. John L. Seaton.

Dr. Frederick C. Stockwell made the next report on *Westminster College*, Salt Lake City, Utah. (Questions and Discussion).

Miss Jessie D. White reported on the progress of the *Student Fellowship for Christain Life Services*. The commitment of the organization was read. Dr. Sweets made a further interpretation of its aim.

Reports of the *Student Volunteer Convention* at Indianapolis in December, and of the distribution of its emphasis on subjects - Interracial, International, Industrial and Youth Movements, were made by Miss Hall, Miss Greenough, Dr. Sweets, Dr. Pritchard, and Dr. Schell.

The meeting adjourned.

#### *Fourth Session*

The second day of the meeting began at 9:30 o'clock, Dr. Anderson presiding.

Dr. Warren F. Sheldon read the Scriptures and offered prayer.

The report of Dr. George W. Nash upon *Carleton College*, an example of denominational cooperation, was received. (Discussion).

*VOTED* that sympathetic messages from the Council be sent to Dr. John W. Hancher, absent from the meeting because of illness, and to Dr. Frederick G. Gotwald, detained by the death of his brother.

The report of the *Special Committee on North Central Association Endowment Requirements* was presented by Drs. H. O. Pritchard and Joseph R. Harker.

Mr. Daniel M. Remsen of the Westchester Trust Company presented the case of the *Uniform Trust for Public Uses*, a development designed to correct and broaden the field of the Community Trust, which is devoted to local, secular charities. The applicability of this form of bequest to denominational boards was cited and cooperation in preparing statements as to work for the use of Trust Companies was asked.

*VOTED* that the resolution concerning the Uniform Trust (already endorsed by the Home Mission Council and several other agencies) be referred to the Commission on Policy.

The report of the *Committee on Life Work* was presented by the Chairman, Dr. William H. Crothers.\*

*VOTED* that the report be referred to the Committee on Policy.

Dr. A. E. Worthley of Chicago reported on the *Life Work Commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church*, illustrating his talk with charts. (Discussion).

The meeting adjourned.

#### *Fifth Session*

The afternoon session opened at 2:00 o'clock, Dr. Anderson presiding, with a presentation of the *Student Aid Problem* by Dr. William H. Crothers (procedure in the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A.), Dr. A. W. Harris (procedure in the Methodist Episcopal Church), and Dr. H. H. Sweets (procedure in the Presbyterian Church, U. S.).

The subject, *Relating College Work in Religious Education to the Secondary School Course* was presented by President E. E. Rall.

Dr. George E. MacLean presented the history and status of the *American University Union in Europe*.

Mr. Charles D. Hurrey reported on the *Foreign Student Survey*.

The topic, *The Foreign Student in the University*, was presented by the Reverend Hugh Moran of Ithaca, N. Y.

Bishop Thomas Nicholson at this point, by invitation, spoke of the growth in cooperation between denominations engaged in educational work, with special reference to the work of the Council of Church Board of Education of the growth in colleges and the growth in educational standards in the last twenty-five years.

The topic, *The Negro Student in the University*, was presented by Dr. George E. Haynes of the Federal Council of Churches.

The reports of *Standing Committees* were received as follows:

Report of the College Committee, Dr. H. H. Sweets\*\*

Report of the Survey Committee, Dr. George W. Nash\*\*\*

The Committees on Religious Education and Finance and Financing filed no reports.

*VOTED* that the reports received be referred to the Committee on Policy.

\*See p. 246

\*\*See p. 244

\*\*\*See p. 247



Dr. H. O. Pritchard submitted the report of the Committee on Nominations.

*VOTED* that the report be adopted as read and the nominees of the Committee elected to the positions indicated.\*

A *Statement of Faith in Christian Education* prepared by Dr. Bradford was read by him and its adoption by the Council of Church Boards of Education discussed.

*VOTED* that the *Statement* be referred to the Executive Committee, with power.

The meeting adjourned.

#### *Sixth Session*

The final session opened at 8:00 o'clock, Dr. Anderson presiding.

The *Committee on Policy* made its report through Secretary Frank M. Sheldon.\*\*

*VOTED* that the report be adopted as read.

*VOTED* that Dr. Gilbert C. Lovell be added to the Committee on Recruiting.

*VOTED* that the making of the budget for 1924 be referred to the Executive Secretary and the incoming Executive Committee with power.

Dr. A. W. Harris presented appreciatively to the Council an invitation to Dr. Kelly to deliver a course of lectures at the Sorbonne under the auspices of the French Republic.

*VOTED* that the invitation be referred to the Executive Committee with instructions that the necessary absence be arranged for with such adjustment of expenses as seems reasonable and wise.

Dr. Kelly explained the relation of the Council of Church Boards of Education to theological seminaries.

In the absence of Dr. Tipple because of illness, who was to have presented the topic, Bishop Nicholson spoke extemporaneously on *The Relation of the Theological Seminary to Other Agencies of Christian Education*, from the standpoint of the theological seminary. Mr. Henry VanDeusen discussed the subject from the standpoint of the student. Dr. Edgar P. Hill made a further contribution to the subject.

The session returned to discussion of Dr. Rall's paper of the morning, opened by Dr. Bradford.

A closing prayer was offered by Dr. Sweets.

The meeting adjourned.

\*See p. 250

\*\*See p. 248

On Thursday afternoon, January 10, at 2:15, the Council convened at the Astor Hotel with a large attendance of college and university officers as guests, to consider "*The Place of Religion in Higher Education in America.*"

Dr. Kelly presided, introducing President D. R. Anderson of Randolph-Macon Woman's College, who offered the opening prayer.

Addresses from the standpoint of a single university, of the theory of education, and of the demands of religion were given by Dr. Charles O. Wright of the University of Pennsylvania Christian Association, President Elmer B. Bryan of Ohio University, and Bishop Thomas Nicholson of Chicago. (These addresses, together with addresses on the same subject delivered at the first session of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Association of American Thursday evening, will be published in an early issue of *Christian Education*).

The meeting adjourned at 4:30 P. M.

(Signed) Lura Beam,  
Recording Secretary, *pro tem.*

### *Report of The College Committee*

Your College Committee begs leave to submit the following report, a part of which relates primarily to the activities of the central office of the Council and a part to activities of constituent members.

1. Your Committee believes that notwithstanding the attention given during the last decade to Bible study in colleges, and more recently to Religious Education, much still needs to be done to promote more intensive study of the Bible and more constructive, soundly pedagogical work in Religious Education.

Probably the ideal thing in large colleges is to have separate departments of English Bible and Religious Education. Many colleges are too small to sustain or even to justify separate departments. Therefore a comprehensive well-proportioned plan, beyond anything of which your Committee has knowledge, is needed for uniting under one head Bible study and Religious Education. In very small colleges it may be necessary also to provide in the same department for such instruction as the institution feels bound to give in Philosophy and Ethics.



2. Your Committee believes that measures need to be taken to establish relations with the movements for week-day Religious Education and for Bible study credited by secondary schools toward graduation. It is obvious that the colleges and church Boards of Education should be able to give some practical direction to these movements. Better results thereby would be assured to students who go no farther with their education but especially to those who go on to college and there major in Bible and Religious Education.

3. The work undertaken by the Council has passed far beyond the boundaries originally contemplated. Dr. Kelly's service to denominational education in its general phases is bound to increase. He is and should be the audible voice of the churches in national, regional and state associations. Special studies of states, of types of institutions, and of difficult academic and administrative questions will require more and more attention with the growing prestige of the Council. It would be poor economy to restrict Dr. Kelly in this service which only a recognized expert can give. However, the matters concerning Bible study and Religious Education as noted in paragraphs 1—3 are highly important in themselves and central to the purposes of the Council. Your Committee is constrained to think that adequate provision for them cannot be made without the employment of a Secretary whose relations to the denominational colleges will be analogous to those of Dr. Foster to the universities. Therefore, we recommend an expansion or a reorganization to provide a staff officer of the Council whose primary concern will be the promotion of Bible study, Religious Education, and other interests specifically related to the development of religious life in the students of our denominational colleges.

4. Your Committee recommends also that measures be taken to utilize more largely the state college associations and the regional associations in relation to the Council of Church Boards of Education. The members of the Council should not fail to attend these associations and to take an active part in them. Whenever possible, staff officers also should be present.

We suggest also that the colleges might make a larger use of the journal, *Christian Education*, and of special reports published by the Council. The total cause would thereby be served more effectively and the work of the Council would become better known and more highly valued.

(Signed) Henry H. Sweets,  
Chairman.

*Report of The Committee On Life Work*

Our Committee asks the Council to consider the following points.

(1) We believe that more consideration must be given to the preparation of common literature that will be available for popular distribution. The pamphlets may bear the imprint of both the denomination and the Council of Church Boards. The Committee suggests also that the official bulletin of the Council carry more articles dealing with vocational guidance and information that will be helpful to colleges and universities in that connection.

(2) Insofar as possible, we think that the Council should emphasize the necessity of more careful guidance along vocational lines for college men and women. Colleges and universities should be urged to incorporate in their yearly program the method by which students shall receive far more individual guidance in the matter of the selection of their life work than they have hitherto received. So far as possible this emphasis should be begun in secondary schools and the following plan is suggested as meeting the obligation in part for the high schools.

(3) Literature that deals with the vocations within the church should be made available in the high schools that have directories of vocational guidance. So far as the church is concerned we recommend the establishment of a vocational week. If a vocational week is possible, the first week in May is suggested, in which ministers and Christian teachers shall be asked to have personal interviews with young men and young women in their communities and churches regarding life work. The object of the interview should be the giving of information and ascertaining the general direction of the interests of the young men and young women. Those who do manifest an interest in religious callings should be reported to the headquarters of the denomination.

(4) The Council has just completed a study of the theological seminaries. It is the belief of the committee that the Council should undertake to make a survey of the Protestant ministry. The object of the survey should be to provide data concerning the men who are at present engaged in the active ministry, items of age, educational qualifications, salary, length of the pastorates, annual death rate covering the last decade, additions annually during the last decade.

(5) There are other committees that are studying the problems of recruiting and guidance and selection of candidates for various vocations within the church. Your com-

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mittee is anxious to avoid any possible overlapping. It feels, however, that it is for the Council to keep in touch with the entire development of this matter and further, some provision should be made for special attention to be given to it either by continuing the present committee or by some other arrangement which may commend itself to the judgment of the Council.

(Signed) W. H. Crothers,  
*Chairman.*

*Report of The Survey Committee*

The Survey Committee would submit the following report:

1. The following **college projects** are recommended for study by the office of the Council:

(a). A study of the program of typical denominational colleges, to show how curricular material is related to society. What are the colleges teaching concerning such present issues of environment as our population development, tendency to urbanization, immigration, taxation, labor, industry, backward races, problems of women and children, art, international affairs?

(b) A study of the colleges of some state, through the medium of the state college union, with a view of developing a more definite purpose of co-operation.

(c) A very intensive study of a denominational college of perhaps 500 students—focusing chiefly on cost of education as here provided and on individual students; also cost studies of institutions of from 200 to 800 students, i. e., What do you get for \$1,000 endowment per student? Per \$3,000? No endowment?

(d) Develop a uniform plan of self-survey report; could the Council office provide a form, complete but condensed, for the use of all colleges?

2. We consider the following topics related to **Religious Education** as of immediate interest:

(a) A study of Bible Training Schools.

(b) A study of the quantity and type of Bible and Religious Education available in denominational colleges

(c) A study of the women workers in the employ of the church, i. e., women in missionary schools, colleges, etc., local church workers, etc.

(Signed) George W. Nash,  
*Chairman.*

*Report of The Policy Committee*

The Council of Church Boards of Education is a significant factor in Christian education in the United States. The past year has seen an increase of its influence. We are fortunate in our Executive and Associate Secretaries. Additional results of satisfactory character can be secured primarily in two ways: (1) by increased resources and additional Secretarial force; (2) by members and committees of the Council getting together more frequently and thus through exchange of ideas and experiences and through seeing more clearly lines along which we can advance together, bringing into definite focus additional opportunities and responsibilities.

The work of the Council covers lines of work carried by the several constituent Boards. The major features of this work are that in educational institutions under or affiliated with the Boards, and that for students in tax-supported higher educational institutions.

Your Committee recommends:

1. That the Executive Committee and the Committee on Colleges make special effort during the coming year to discover how the Council may still more largely serve the colleges connected with the Council Boards, and especially in the matter of cooperative publicity.

2. That the Executive Committee make special study as to larger use to be made of our magazine, *Christian Education*.

3. That the Council approve the "Uniform Trust" plan as suggested by Mr. Daniel S. Remsen and that particular Boards take up with Mr. Remsen the form of bequest and circular of information which they wish to issue through Trust Companies.

4. That regional cooperative conferences be considered as a possible means of spreading the influence and service of the Council.

5. That further study be made of Religious Education courses in undergraduate and graduate schools, to discover if possible what should be the function and scope of each.

6. That the Executive Secretary, in completing the survey of Negro theological schools, give special attention to the training of suitable Negro leaders for the increasing numbers of their race now found in the Northern States.

7. That the University Committee give special attention to securing a satisfactory and thoroughly Christian attitude toward students from foreign lands, and that additional effort be made in behalf of these students.

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8. That the Council, cooperating with its Recruiting Committee, take suitable steps (a) to secure recruiting literature with the Council imprint; (b) to induce colleges and universities to make better provision for vocational guidance for their students; (c) to study further the advisability of a "Vocational Week"; (d) to see if the Council cannot make a survey of the Protestant ministry in the United States.

9. That the University Secretary and Committee give special attention to securing satisfactory development of joint student pastorates and give such cooperation as is possible to universities desiring to develop Schools of Religion.

10. That the Council views with great interest the development of the Student Fellowship for Life Service and suggest that the constituent Boards give the movement their sympathetic attention and help.

(Signed) Frank M. Sheldon,  
*Chairman.*

# TEN YEARS IN THE RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH

*Rev. Paul Micou*

Thirteen years ago the General Board of Religious Education of the Protestant Episcopal Church was formed, but it was not until two years later that secretaries were chosen to begin active work. It is, therefore, possible to consider that one decade accounts for all the centralized work in religious education which the Episcopal Church has done. Prior to this period, the Dioceses had done a little; and certain interdiocesan groups had prepared Sunday School lessons, as for instance, the Boards which prepared the lessons published by Jacobs in Philadelphia and by the New York Sunday School Commission.

In this decade the work of the central Department has expanded so that from there being but one general secretary the force has grown to six secretaries, one supervising Teacher Training and production of the Church School lessons, another Week Day Religious Instruction, another the activities of the children, especially as expressed in the Church School Service League, the work among students, and the Executive Secretary. In addition there are men employed on part time for the Young Peoples' Movement and general publicity.

Within the ten years the entire work of the Church has been consolidated from a number of Boards into one National Council with Departments of Missions, Religious Education, Social Service, Finance, Field, and Publicity. Within the Department of Religious Education (the successor of the old General Board of Religious Education) every form of religious education from the Font Roll to Adult Education and the theological seminaries is included.

The Department of Religious Education works by a Commission on each of its varied phases of responsibility. Everything concerning a Church School is handled through the Church School Commission consisting of one person from each of the eight Provinces. This group has sub-committees on details of its work and, when it has approved of policies presented to it, acts as a promotive force in the eight Provinces. The student work has its own Commission, as also Theological Education and Recruiting for the Ministry and the Preparatory Schools.

As distinct achievements in the decade we might record first a series of lessons for the Church School known as the Christian Nurture Series, each course being prepared by a group of experts out of their wide experience. This course is now used by

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a quarter of a million children. It is not official in the sense of being adopted by the National Council and it is published by a private publishing house, but our religious education leaders assist in its publication and it, therefore, represents the best opinion in the Church.

Another achievement has been the securing of general unity in the programs of all of the Church societies dealing with the children of the Church School. This unification brings all the children into the Church School Service League. The young people of the Church have recently been organized, and in two or three years' time there will be a strong Young Peoples' Movement.

The students have been organized since 1918 in the National Students Council of the Episcopal Church, which already has 68 "Units" in colleges and universities and conducts annual conferences for students.

Education in the Home has been taken up, and a course of Daily Bible Readings has been published of which last year 100,000 copies were sold.

Cooperation with the Public Schools has become a major part of our program, so that a former public school superintendent is on our staff and is recognized as an authority on the subject, both by secular and religious educators. Week day religious education is now being carried out in over one hundred and twenty cities.

From a few scattered summer conferences, largely due to local initiative, the summer religious education of our people has developed to 30 well organized summer schools.

The training of capable teachers has progressed throughout this period, so that there is today an "association of accredited teachers" who have procured certificates after receiving instruction locally or by correspondence, according to plans laid down by the Department of Religious Education.

Within this decade Dramatics and Pageantry have received a good deal of attention, culminating at one time in the employment of a secretary to give her entire time to this subject.

One of the greatest phases of work in the past ten years has been along the lines of Theological Education and Recruiting for the Ministry. A Commission has prepared and secured the passage by the General Convention of canons on theological education which bring the preparation for the ministry fully abreast with current times. Because the Commission was able to standardize the examinations of men for the ministry throughout the country on the part of examining chaplains it has

affected the teaching in our theological seminaries. The commission has also made some very valuable studies as to the salaries paid in the Episcopal Church, and there has been a distinct improvement in this regard. As far as recruiting for the ministry is concerned an effort has been begun to reach the boys of high school age through conferences for the ministry held just after school closes.

As concerns organization the Department of Religious Education of the National Council is paralleled by similar Departments in "Diocesan Bishops and Councils." The Department is thus able to reach at once to the educational executives in smaller areas of the country. Each year an annual conference is held of all of the Executives when policies are made and promoted.

The only "days" for religious education observed by the Episcopal Church are the ancient "Bible Sunday" and "Ministry Sunday," the second and third Sundays in Advent, and the Ember Days, occurring four times a year when Church people are bidden to pray for the increase of the ministry. Intensive periods for religious education are Advent (four weeks) and Lent (six weeks) during which classes and conferences are held and also during Lent daily services with addresses or readings

## THE COUNCIL OF CHURCH BOARDS OF EDUCATION

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| Rev. Herbert W. Gates |                                     |               |
|                       |                                     | Boston, Mass. |

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